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Describe Colonial American life

What most contributed to the American Revolution? Before any of this took place America wanted to become an independent nation under it’s own control with its own government. The start of the American Revolution was the French and Indian War during 1754. With all these conflicts going on the Stamp Act in 1765 along with the drafting of The Declaration of Independence in 1776 soon became major issues. American Revolution, which the most important discussion is “No Taxation Without Representation” was a main argument between Britain and France. A result of the French and Indian war was a British decision to reconsider its relationship with its colonies.

The British government soon permitted colonial assemblies to oversee the royal governors and to pass new laws that suited to the needs of the colonists. Also British leaders did not insist on strict enforcement of this tax or other commercial duties because thriving American trade was making Britain very wealthy and powerful nation. Other problems in the Revolution were Members of the Sons of Liberty led a course of physical violence in which many official stamp agents were attacked by mobs and their possessions and properties were destroyed.

The Virginia House of Burgesses then made five resolutions offered by Patrick Henry the American patriot. In resistance to the stamp act the Americans formed a stamp act congress. American Merchants agreed to stop bringing in British goods until the act was abolished then trade was later considerably weakened. Franklin then turned out to be more of a representative of the Colonies as a whole and Repealed to go along with the Declaratory Act, which declared the right of the British government to pass the act. Then came the Townshend Acts, the first measure called for the suspension of the New York Assembly, which penalized it for not complying with a law. The second measure, called the Revenue Act, imposed customs duties on colonial imports of glass, red and white lead, paints, paper, and tea.

All these problems were such incidents as the Boston Massacre helped the American Revolution. Next in line leading to the revolution was the Boston Tea Party, taxing imports to the colonies, were repealed by Parliament, the duty on tea was retained to demonstrate the power of Parliament to tax the colonies. When the colonists of Boston refused to pay for the tea, the British closed the port. Another way the colonists found very effective for scaring tax collectors were a method called tar and feathering, which was done by removing clothes of the person and then applying hot tar, which in most instances was very painful. They would proceed to sticking and dumping feathers all over the bodies. This was a very old form of punishment, but it does not appear to have ever been widely applied in England or in Europe. Also as the first line of the constitution says “We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union with the rest of the constitution still stands today and has not been changed since.

Colonial life in America was very difficult for the hopeful settlers who came to escape poverty, persecution, and gain religious freedom. Then came the exciting explorers to begin business ventures in this uncharted new land. Eventually it settled into the 13 colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, New Hampshire, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Georgia. Settlers then did not know how to live in the rugged wilderness and had no experience in preparing for the cold winters and bad weathers.

Later they faced many hardships about how to hunt or how to plant crops on this new land. After concerns of survival came the Colonists struggles and democratic government. Those who survived had a very difficult life but they had determination and great faith that this would be a great land. They were grateful to God for sending the Indians who taught them how to survive in this new land. There were 3 main areas in Colonial America, which were the New England colonies, Middle colonies, and Southern colonies. There was also an area known as the Backcountry, and it was hard to make a living. All of the colonies had different lifestyles and through their faith and determination that America was born a free and Christian nation.